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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/045,083	01/15/2002	Yasunao Miura	111674	2919
25944	7590	03/30/2005	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			HOFFMANN, JOHN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1731	
DATE MAILED: 03/30/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/045,083	Applicant(s) MIURA ET AL.	
	Examiner John Hoffmann	Art Unit 1731	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 March 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 2-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andou 5952079 in view of Davidson 4776998, Chyung 4622057 and optionally in view of Hallier 3731036.

4. (Previously Presented) A method of fabricating at least a ceramic honeycomb body including a multiplicity of cells, the cells having wall thicknesses of 0.125 mm or less, comprising drying at least an extrusion-molded argillaceous honeycomb body

See Andou, abstract, figure 1, and col. 6, lines 20-30 and 40.

by exposing the extrusion-molded argillaceous honeycomb body to a high-humidity ambience of not less than 70 % in humidity;

Andou does not teach this. It is well known to have a humidity over 70% so as to avoid over-rapid drying, and consequent strains. See Davidson, col 3, lines 46-65. It would have been obvious to perform the Andou drying at a humidity over 70% so that the drying does not occur too quickly and create strains.

and irradiating the extrusion-molded argillaceous honeycomb body with microwaves

Andou does not disclose that the drying is with microwaves. Chyung teaches microwave drying is "required" to maintain configuration integrity (see paragraph

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bridging cols. 9-10 of Chyung). It would have been obvious to use microwave drying to prevent warping as disclosed by Chyung.

having a frequency of 1,000 to 10,000 MHz;

The frequency is not disclosed in Andou or Chyung. It would have been obvious to use routine experimentation to determine the optimal frequency. Alternatively, such a frequency is known for drying ceramic bodies (see Hallier, col. 1, lines 5-13). It would have been obvious to use a frequency of 2450 Mhz, because such is know to be effective at drying ceramics)

wherein drying the extrusion-molded argillaceous honeycomb body is carried out by measuring a temperature of the extrusion-molded argillaceous honeycomb body and controlling supply of the microwaves in accordance with the measured temperature.

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This is not disclosed. However, Davidson (col. 3, lines 50-55) suggests that under 100 C is a preferred temperature. It is well understood that higher temperatures result in quicker drying. For these reasons, temperature of drying is a result effective variable.

2144.05 [R-1] Obviousness of Ranges

See MPEP § 2131.03 for case law pertaining to rejections based on the anticipation of ranges under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 35 U.S.C. 102/103.

II. OPTIMIZATION OF RANGES

A. Optimization Within Prior Art Conditions or Through Routine Experimentation

Generally, differences in concentration or temperature will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955)

It would have been obvious to perform routine experimentation to determine the optimal temperature and/or temperature range for the drying. It would have been further to measure the actual temperature and increase power/microwave input if it is not high enough and to decrease the power/microwaves if the measured temperature is higher than the optimal temperature.

Claim 2: see col. 3, lines 50-55 of Davidson. Such would have also been a matter of routine experimentation.

Claim 3: it is deemed that Davidsons RH of 70% is high humidity steam. It is deemed that the broadest reasonable interpretation of "steam" is any water vapor. And

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any value over 50% would be considered to be "high-humidity". Alternatively, it would have been obvious to perform routine experimentation to determine the optimal humidity of the Davidson air/steam.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andou 5952079 in view of Davidson 4776998, Chyung 4622057 and optionally in view of Hallier 3731036 as applied to claim 4, and further in view of Mason 3187574 or Darringer 4315150.

Andou does not teach a temperature monitoring device. Darringer and Mason discloses advantages of the presently claimed thermometer. It would have been obvious to use a Darringer or Mason thermometer to control/optimize the drying process for the well known advantages of these non-contact thermometers.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 2 March 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's numerous arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually

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where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). For example it is largely irrelevant if Davidson or Andou does not teach irradiating a honeycomb body, the other references supply the requisite teachings which demonstrate the invention would have been obvious.

It is argued that Andou teaches away from using a high humidity drying environment

From MPEP 2145:

A prior art reference that "teaches away" from the claimed invention is a significant factor to be considered in determining obviousness; however, "the nature of the teaching is highly relevant and must be weighed in substance. A known or obvious composition does not become patentable simply because it has been described as somewhat inferior to some other product for the same use." *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d 551, 554, 31 USPQ2d 1130, 1132 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (Claims were directed to an epoxy resin based printed circuit material. A prior art reference disclosed a polyester-imide resin based printed circuit material, and taught that although epoxy resin based materials have acceptable stability and some degree of flexibility, they are inferior to polyester-imide resin based materials. The court held the claims would have been obvious over the prior art because the reference taught epoxy resin based material was useful for applicant's purpose, applicant did not distinguish the claimed epoxy from the prior art epoxy, and applicant asserted no discovery beyond what was known to the art.)

Examiner cannot find any such "teaching away" in Andou. Andou appears to be silent as to humidity. Therefore it is deemed that Andou teaches nothing about humidity – especially nothing about teaching away from using high humidity. Andou's silence would not be reasonable interpreted as a "teaching away".

In response to applicant's argument that Davidson does not disclose prevention of wringling or cracking, the fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

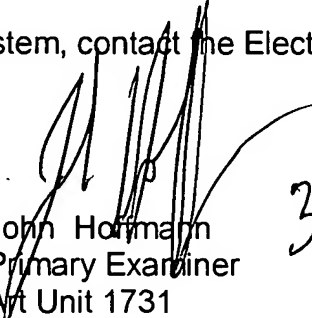
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Hoffmann whose telephone number is (571) 272 1191. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:00- 3:30.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steve Griffin can be reached on 571-272-1189. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


John Hoffmann
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1731

3-28-05

jmh